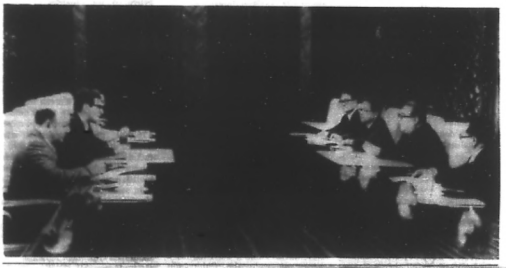
The People's Korea

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1982
PROPERTY OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

No. 1,078 EVERY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 6, 1982 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00)

Pyongyang Turns down Chon's Reunion Bid as Lacking in Any Positive Significance, Emphasizes Bi-System Confederation

President Kim Il Sung Receives Maltese Gov't Del.



President Kim Il Sung January 26 held a talk with a government delegation of the Republic of Malta in Pyongyang. (KCNA Radiophoto)

As his first meeting with foreign delegations DPRK President Kim Il Sung on January 26 received a government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras in what the official KCNA termed "a cordial and friendly atmosphere."

According to the KCNA broadcast monitored here on January 27, present on the occasion were Alfred Falzon, Malta's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Pyongyang, DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Dam and its Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae.

The delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il Sung in the name of the Government of the Republic of Malta, the broadcast said.

Last year, the visits of Maltese delegations to Pyongyang on four occasions further strengthened the happy relations which had prevailed between the two nations: A party workers' delegation of the Malta Labor Party in April; a delegation of the workers of the Malta Labor Party in June; a government delegation to the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production in August; and a youth delegation to the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea in October.

In a message of thanks sent to President Kim Il Sugn on Jan. 27 the head of the delegation stated when it finished its three-day visit to Korea: "Since our two countries first established diplomatic relations ten years ago, our relations have progressed consistently mainly due to the personal friendship that exist between Your Excellency and my Prime Minister Dom Mintoff. May this friendship and cooperation develop even further between our two peoples in various sectors, political, economic and cultural."

DPRK MAC Leader Flays New U.S. Arms Buildup in S. Korea

Aerial reconnaissance espionage acts by SR-71s and military provocations on the part of Washington and Seoul against Pyongyang had run into 1,390 odd cases from last Dec. 24 to Jan. 18 this year, the DPRK senior member Maj. Gen. Han Ju Gyong told the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) on Jan. 23.

Speaking to the 410th MAC meeting held at Panmunjom, he charged the U.S. with working on a new "combat power buildup program," which he said, is intended to introduce into south Korea more "armed forces of aggression."

Referring to the outlines of Washington's new program, the Pyongyang general urged the U.S. to "stop at once" carrying it into practice.

Referring to the U.S.-Japan "joint study on measures to cope with a Korean contingency," he said: "The new 'combat power buildup program of the U.S.' is aimed at realising its design to keep its armed forces in south Korea indefinitely."

He also condemned the U.S. and the Seoul junta led by Gen. Chon Du Hwan for their plan to stage a massive "Team Spirit '82" combined war game from Feb. 13 to Apr. 26.

Urging Washington and Seoul to take "practical steps" to remove tension and the danger of war in Korea, the Pyongyang senior member called upon the "enemy side" to doff the U.N. berets and withdraw from south Korea "as early as possible," taking along all its armed forces "in accordance with the U.N. resolution."

(Continued on Page 8)

Pyongyang on Jan. 26 turned down Seoul's bid for national reintegration under a common constitution as Vice-President Kim Il calling it a "proposal lacking in any positive significance" and a "formality of politics ignoring the actual reality" of Korea.

In his statement issued that day, the DPRK leader expressed his government's conviction that the divided country should be reunified through the establishment of a bi-system Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. (See the Full Text on Page 3)

As a step to the first stage of national reintegration, the Vice-President, concurrently Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, stated that the U.S. forces should be withdrawn from south Korea, democracy be restored there and the anti-communist confrontation policy be brought to end.

Pyongyang's response to Seoul's proposal was reported in a broadcast by the official Korean Central News Agency monitored here on January 26.

Referring to the consistent efforts made by the DPRK to reintegrate the divided country, the Vice-President outlined the new national reunification proposal made by President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1980.

Emphasizing Pyongyang's flexible attitude toward national reunification by saying that "If anyone puts forward any other good proposal, we are ready to approach it affirmatively," the Vice-President cast a doubt upon the sincerity of the Seoul junta led by Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

"If the so-called 'unification proposal' brought forward recently by the south Korean rulers stems from a sincere desire for reunification, we would not have turned away from it but attached due importance to it.

"But, to our regret, it can not be considered a 'proposal' of any positive significance," Kim stated.

The DPRK Vice-President cited several reasons in support of the position of his government which called the proposal a "formality of politics ignoring the actual reality" of Korea.

As to the question of holding "general elections" in accordance with "principles of national self-determination" and "democratic procedures," he called it "not logical," in view of the reality that foreign troops are stationed in south Korea and a military fascist system is being maintained there.

As for the formation of a "consultative council for national reintegration," he regarded it as "empty talk," pointing to the fact that the conscientious people who speak for grass-roots demands are all thrown into custody and their political activities banned by many suppressive laws.

As for the proposal to conclude an "agreement on basic relations between north and south," the Vice-President turned it down as a "mere copy of the German method that legalizes the existence of two Germanys as two separate states" and a "replica and continuation" of the June 23rd statement made by former strongman Pak Jung Hi in 1973.

Severely criticizing the "argument for unification in the 2000s" brought forward by the ruling Democratic Justice Party of south Korea, the Vice-President reemphasized the three principles for national reunification–independence, peace reunification and great national unity.

"If they truly want to correctly solve the problem of reunification, they must neither quote the elementary schema of politics nor follow other's example, but proceed from the reality of our country, that is, start with removing the main obstacles to reunification existing in our country," he said.

Defining American military control over south Korea as "the main obstacle to Korea's national reintegration," the Pyongyang leader called upon those who are for reunification, to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea.

As the next question to be solved for Korea's reunification, he cited the abolition of the fascist regime and the restoration of democracy in south Korea, and said: "If the south Korean rulers really have the intention to solve the reunification question in accordance with the will of the people, they must give up their fascist rule and take practical measures for democratization before talking about the reunification question."

"For the reunification of the country, the anti-communist confrontation policy must be renounced in south Korea and great national unity be promoted as well," he stated.

Pyongyang demanded the Seoul junta show "sincerity" in solving the above-mentioned problems.

"We are ready to meet the present south Korean rulers even tomorrow, if they show their new start by their deed by removing these obstacles blocking the way to national reunification," Vice-President Kim Il said.

SR-71 Air Space Violation

Pyongyang on January 25 severely condemned Washington for committing aerial espionage acts by a high-speed spy plane SR-71, the official Korean Central News Agency reported in a broadcast monitored here the same day.

According to the KCNA report, a high-flying photo-taking SR-71, taking a different flight route from its routine duties, flew into the DPRK sky above Kosong, Kangwon Prov. "at around 9 hours 23 minutes" on the morning of that day. It also flew to the sky above the coastal waters off Sosura, North Hamgyong Prov., through the sky above the sea off Wonsan, Hamhung and Chongjin, the KCNA added.

Pyongyang's official news agency charged the U.S. authorities with "preposterously describing" the air space violations by SR-71s as "acts in the international air."

The KCNA described the U.S. as ignoring even the elementary international commitments.

IN THIS ISSUE

Page 2: Building of Socialist Economy
Page 3: Vice-President's Statement
Page 4: Interview with Ex-S. Korean Prof.
Page 5: Seoul's Gloomy Economic Picture
Page 6: History of Korean Women Here
Page 7: Basic Form of Koguryo Costume
Page 8: S. Korean Cartoons

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1982
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARIES

Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development (2)

I. Characteristics of Korean Economy in Colonial Days

(Continued from the No. 1,076 issue of The People's Korea)

Characteristics of Colonial Industries

In colonial days, Korea's industries also remained undeveloped. Japan tried to develop monopolies in Korea and to secure the markets for Japanese products.

The basic Japanese policy toward Korean industries was to make them adjuncts to Japanese industries. For this purpose, the Japanese proclaimed the "Corporation Ordinance" on December 29, 1910.

The ordinance hindered the development of Korean industries, while Japanese capital made active inroads into Korean industries. Japanese-owned companies exceeded Korean-owned ones in number already in 1911. Japanese-owned companies continuously increased in number. During 7 years from 1911 to 1918, capital investments by Koreans increased by only 3.1 million *yen* while those by Japanese 32.9 million *yen* or over ten times that by Koreans. Japanese companies which had accounted for 32 percent of Korea's total corporate capital came to comprise 80 percent of it. Contrary to this, Koreans' capital decreased from 17.2 percent to 12.1 percent.

As of the end of 1940, Japanese accounted for 94 percent of Korea's total nominal industrial capital, against 6 percent for Koreans. The 6 percent capital was found mostly in less important industries, such as printing and farm-machine building. Most important factories and enterprises were monopolized by Japanese.

These facts clearly show that the "Corporation Ordinance" prevented the development of national industries in Korea.

As a result of the proclamation of the ordinance, Korean industries were not only subordinated to Japanese capital, but also retained in every way. This will be seen in the fact that Korean industries were very small in scale and were backward. In short, the invasion of Japanese capital into Korean industries, forced Korean industries into small-scale handicraft industries which were subordinated to Japan. Thus, in 1937, Korean-owned factories accounted for 89.3 percent of the total small-scale factories employing 5-50 workers. The rate was 93.8 percent of the total small-scale factories employing 5-100 workers.

Japan, aiming to plunder Korea's natural resources, mainly increased production of raw materials and semi-finished goods in Korea. In 1917, of the total production of processed goods, rice polishing accounted for 47.9 percent, smelting 21.0 percent, tobacco manufacture 6.6 percent, cotton beating 6.2 percent and tanning 3.8 percent. Processing of agricultural products, and livestock products and primary processing of mineral products comprised a larger part of Korea's processing industry.

Moreover, most processing industries including rice polishing and smelting, were not well organized but were subordinated to Japanese processing industries. Semi-finished goods and food processing, including rice polishing, accounted for a larger portion of the total production of processing industry. This was the characteristic feature of colonized Korean industries which were forced to serve Japan as its food supply base.

There was imbalance in development between heavy and light industries. In 1943, the production of heavy and chemical industries reached 49 percent of Korea's total industrial output. This was a result of Japanese plunder of raw materials for munitions industries which were especially developed after the start of Japanese invasion of the Continent, and at once a result of the maimed development of industries entailed by the development of only these heavy industries which produced raw materials and semi-finished goods. Thus, metal industry and machine-building industry accounted for only 20 percent of the total heavy industrial output.

Chemical industry accounted for 34 percent in 1939 and 29 percent in 1943 of the total industrial output. This high rate was due to the fact that Japan especially developed in Korea some fields of chemical industry, relating to gunpowder, explosives and fuels to meet their military needs. Machinery accounted for only 4 percent (1939) of the total industrial output. Pig iron accounted for 80 percent of the total output of the smelting industry. About 90 percent of the total pig iron output and 70.4 percent of the steel output were exported to Japan (1944).

The situation in which Korean industries were forced to be made adjuncts to Japanese industries, prevented them from satisfying Korean people's domestic demand for industrial products. The Korean people had to rely on Japan.

Industrial enterprises were mostly built in places convenient for the Japanese to plunder natural resources and to transport the plundered goods to Japan. In other words, Japanese ignored the principles of industrial location in construction of production bases near raw materials, systematic and rational location of industrial capacities and balance among different industrial sections. The Japanese concentrated plants producing raw materials and semi-finished goods—fuels, electric power, metals, chemicals, building materials and timber on Hamhung in the southern area of Korea, Chongjin and Nampo on the East Sea coast, and Pyongyang. Most light industrial factories were built in the southern part. Textile and food factories and rubber, machine and metal processing factories were mostly found in Seoul, the Kyongin district of Inchon, Pusan, Masan, Chinhae and Taejon. Many textile mills were also built in Kunsan and Mokpo in the Honam district.

As a result, heavy industrial plants were built in the north and light industrial factories in the south, where agriculture was also developed. This imbalanced distribution of production capacities between north and south Korea hindered development of organic relations between industries and agriculture and sharpened the gap between the two parts. Even these maimed industries were completely destroyed by the Japanese in 1945 when they were defeated.

In the course of development of colonial industries, Korean workers came to have progressive ideas. They were forced to work long hours, receiving low wages, under the worst working conditions. Korean factory workers increased from 12,000 in 1911 to 46,000 in 1920 and 100,000 in 1930. If mine, transportation and construction workers are added, they numbered 220,000, and including day-laborers, the number was more than one million (1930).

Korean workers who worked on sites for development of natural resources in cities, mines and rivers, lived in small tents and were provided with insufficient food. They were often compelled to work 12–16 hours a day, as ordered by their employers. Moreover, their wages were less then half of those of Japanese workers. In 1932, Korean workers' average daily wage was 90 *sen* while that of Japanese was 1 *yen* and 94 *sen* (One *yen* equals 100 *sen*).

Korean workers were forced to do hard work in the worst and most dangerous work places without any labor protection facilities or without protection by any labor law.

The Japanese imposed backward culture and techniques upon Koreans by spreading obscurantism and forcing them to obey the Japanese Emperor.

In 1930, among 1,000 Korean men, only 115 could read and write and among women only 19.1.

MINERAL OUTPUT & ITS EXPORT TO JAPAN / 1,000 YEN

	Mineral Output	Export to Japan	Export Rate ($)
1910	6,066	722	11.8
1920	28,125	16,266	67.8
1930	24,675	15,605	63.2
1940	319,658	308,450	96.5

Source: Korean Economic Yearbook 1948

A Japanese shop (right) and a real-estate operators' office (left) in the latter period of 1898–1910.

Koreans were barred from attending higher education or technical education. In 1944 Korean technicians numbered only 1,632 or 20 percent of the total 8,476 technicians in Korea. Of them, only about 10 percent were technicians of metal and chemical industries.

Korea: Supply Base of Raw Materials and Labor for Japan

Colonized Korea was an important supply base of food, raw materials and labor for Japan. As a result of accelerated plunder of food and raw materials and increased drafting of Korean labor by Japanese, Korea's colonial industries were maimed all the more.

After the proclamation of the "Mining Ordinance", Japanese started to plunder natural resources from Korea on a large scale. Especially, as a result of the development of munitions industries in Japan after the start of World War II, many mining companies moved into Korea. Among them the more important were the Chinnampo Finery owned by the Hisahara Mining Co., Ltd., (built in February, 1915, produced gold, silver, copper and zinc), the Mitsubishi Joint Co., Ltd. (built in 1918), the Kaechon Mine and the Kumgangsan Mine, both owned by Mitsui Mining and the Kapsan Copper Mine owned by the Furukawa Mining Joint Co.

Production of gold, silver and alluvial gold was greatly increased between 1927 and 1939. The value of these mineral products, which had stood at 7.19 million *yen* in 1927, increased to 99.18 million *yen* in 1939. During 1910 to 1940 the total output of mineral products (gold, silver, iron ore, tungsten, zinc and black lead) rose 50 times and their export rate to Japan rose from 12 to 97 percent. Most of Korea's mineral products were shipped to Japan.

The export rate of food and raw materials and natural resources to Japan grew from 73 in 1910 to 82 percent in 1937. Of the total export, 72 percent were food and raw materials, while 69 percent of imports from Japan were various kinds of manufactured goods (1939).

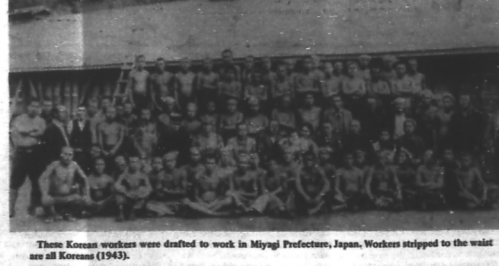
Forced labor drafting was strengthened particularly in the latter period of the colonization. In the 1930's Korean people were compelled by the Japanese to emigrate to Manchuria as "pioneers". In 1943, Korean imigrants in Manchuria reached 1.54 million from about 670,000 in 1933. After the proclamation of the "National Mobilization Act" (April, 1938), the Japanese forced Koreans to emmigrate to Japan. Between 1939 and March 1945, Korean imigrants in Japan increased to 1.128 million. Of them, 607,000 worked in mines, 176,000 on construction sites, 39,000 at wharves and 304,000 in factories and other places. Koreans who were subjected to forced labor by Japanese in Korea totaled 4.5 million. About 150,000 Koreans were made to serve the Japanese military. They included Korean women who were called "volunteer corps" members. One out of every three Koreans was mobilized for the Japanese military. However, it is estimated that the actual number of Koreans who were subjected to forced labor by Japanese far exceeds the officially released numbers.

These Koreans were harshly treated like animals by Japanese, who often beat and even killed them.

However, Koreans including these workers, arose in struggles for national liberation, opposing Japanese colonization. Among them the more important were the March 1 Movement (1919, more than 2 million Koreans participated in it), the June 10 Manse Incident (1926) and the Kwangju Students' Incident (1929). In the late 1920's and the 1930's, Korean workers struck many times in various places and disputes between landowners and farmers were frequent. These struggles culminated in the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by the then General Kim Il Sung.

On August 15, 1945, the Korean people achieved national liberation through their armed struggle.

(To be continued)



These Korean workers were drafted to work in Miyagi Prefecture, Japan. Workers stripped to the waist are all Koreans (1943).

Talk by Vice-President Kim Il on Chon's "Unification Proposal"

Kim Il, Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, published the following talk on January 26:

Thirty-seven years have already passed since our nation was divided by the outside forces. As the years go by, the misfortunes of national division pile up more heavily in the hearts of our people and their desire for reunification becomes more ardent.

Great obstacles still lie in the way of the reunification despite the unanimous desire of the entire fellow countrymen.

Originally the north and south of Korea had been one indivisible territorial land.

To reunify the divided country is an inevitable demand of the history of the nation and an unshakable will of the nation.

Today when the division of the country remains to prolong indefinitely, we should take into deep consideration this important national question decisive of the destinies of the 50 million fellow countrymen and the country and seek the way for reunification with sincerity.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK have always defined the national reunification as the supreme national task and put forward all the possible proposals to carry out this task and made every effort to promote the unity of the nation and accelerate the national reunification.

As is well known, we have advanced earlier the proposal for establishing a unified central government through general elections in the north and the south on a democratic basis after the withdrawal of the foreign troops, and a series of transitional steps for coming closer to the complete reunification through intermediary process, taking into consideration the conditions where the immediate holding of general elections in the north and the south was difficult due to the wide differences between the north and the south.

In particular, respected President Kim Il Sung, having penetrated into the changed reality where the division was further deepening and the surrounding situation getting complicated, put forward at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in 1980 an epochal national salvation proposal for reunification on founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south leave the two social systems as they are, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

This fair and reasonable proposal acceptable to anyone has called forth a great echo at home and abroad for its realistic and reasonable and enjoys the unanimous support of all the peoples aspiring after the country's reunification.

This is quite natural.

At present, both in view of the reality of our country in which the two diametrically different social systems exist in the north and the south and in the light of the surrounding situation, the only way of solving at the earliest date our reunification question in conformity with the common interests of the nation is to found a unified state, independent, neutral and peaceful, by realizing the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

We are convinced that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is the only feasible and realistic one for reunification acceptable to the whole nation in the north and the south.

It goes without saying that if anyone puts forward any other good proposal, we are ready to approach it affirmatively.

If the so-called "unification proposal" brought forward by the south Korean rulers recently stems from a sincere desire for reunification, we would not have turned away from it but attached due importance to it.

But, to our regret, it can not be considered a "proposal" worthy of any positive significance.

They have put forward what they call "proposal for general elections," whose aim is said to accomplish unification through the procedures of forming a "consultative council for national unification" with representatives from the north and the south speaking for the will of people, which would draw up a constitution, of holding a national referendum on the constitution, forming the "national assembly" through "general elections" and instituting a unified government. This is nothing but a formality of politics ignoring the actual reality of our country.

In the light of the actual complicated north-south relations, it is clear to everyone that a possible time for general elections is far off and, moreover, it is illogical to hold "general elections" according to "principles of national self-determination" and "democratic-proceedure" while leaving foreign troops and maintaining military fascist system in south Korea as they are.

As for the formation of a "consultative council for national unification" with those who "represent the will of people," it can not but be regarded merely as empty talk under the present state of harsh repression where the conscientious people who speak for the demands of the popular masses are all cast into prison and their political activities banned by law in south Korea.

It is quite doubtful whether they who have come out, while turning their faces away from the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the shortest way to the country's reunification, with the "proposal for general elections" to which we have to go a long way are desirous of bringing earlier reunification or not.

What increases such suspicion is the question of concluding an "agreement on basic relations between north and south" that has been presented by them as a "practical step" till reunification.

When we say a transitional phase for complete reunification, it should, on all occasions, be a measure to remove the barrier between the north and the south and accelerate unity and collaboration to promote the fusion as one and the same nation.

This "agreement on basic relations between north and south," however, is aimed to build higher the barrier between north and south and freeze by law the status quo of the north-south division so as to live, separated into "two countries" and "two nations" for ever.

This method, of course, is not their invention but a mere copy of the German method that legalized the existence as two separate states.

It is designed to fix the division of our country through the agreement between the two sides of the north and the south and is a replica and continuation of the splittist June 23rd statement proclaiming "two Koreas" a policy, which was made public by their predecessor under the manipulation of the United States.

When we consider the so-called "unification proposal" of theirs against the background of the "argument for unification in the 2000's" brought forward of late by the south Korean ruling circles, it is clear to everyone whether it is truly a proposal for reunification or a splittist proposal veiled with reunification.

No one must flout with the sacred reunification question of the nation.

If they truly want to correctly solve the problem of reunification, they must neither quote the elementary schema of politics nor follow other's example, but proceed from the reality of our country, that is, start with removing the main obstacles to reunification existing in our country.

To this end, as a step of the first stage of reunification, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea, democratization be carried out there and the anti-communist confrontation policy be brought to an end.

This is the most fundamental question arising in achieving reunification on the basis of the publicly-approved three principles for national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and the primary question which must be solved first without fail, whatever proposal the problem of our country's reunification may be based on.

First of all, the U.S. military occupation of south Korea, the main obstacle to the country's reunification, must be ended.

As long as the U.S. troops stay in south Korea and the U.S. policy of interference continues, the country's reunification question cannot be solved according to the independent will and demand of the Korean people and our nation's desire for reunification will always be trampled underfoot by the U.S. policy of aggression.

The approach to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops is the approach to the reunification question and a touchstone distinguishing the stand for reunification from the stand for division.

If anyone truly takes the stand for reunification, he must urge the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and if one wants to put forward a correct proposal for reunification, he must, of course, advance a proposal for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

If national reunification is to be achieved, the fascist rule in south Korea must be destroyed and democracy be enforced in it.

To ensure democratic rights to the popular masses, the subject of reunification, is a basic guarantee for solving the reunification question in conformity with the will and interests of the people.

The people are neither able to freely discuss the reunification question nor able to widely participate in the reunification movement under the present fascist rule over south Korea.

If the south Korean rulers really have the intention to solve the reunification question in accordance with the will of the people, they must give up the fascist rule and take practical measures for democratization before talking about the reunification question.

As the first steps, they must repeal all the fascist laws and destroy fascist machines repressing the democratic rights in south Korea and thoroughly guarantee without any reservation the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration and all other democratic rights including the freedom of formation and activities of democratic political parties and organizations advocating national reunification.

For the reunification of the country, the anti-communist confrontation policy must be renounced in south Korea and great national unity be promoted as well.

If any side of the north and the south oppose and try to destroy the other side, national unity cannot be achieved nor the country's reunification be realized any time. This would lead to a permanent division and to a fratricidal war.

If one truly wants reunification, he should not pursue anti-communist confrontation but seek national reconciliation and unity and remove factors obstructing north-south unity.

The anti-communist laws inciting confrontation between the north and the south must be repealed, organizations opposing our Republic be dissolved and the anti-communist agitation encouraging confrontation and enmity be stopped.

All these primary and essential points for national reunification must be solved by none other than the south Korean authorities.

We consider that the south Korean authorities must show their sincerity to the nation in solving these unavoidable problems.

We will always trust anyone who shows such attitude and, on this basis, gladly join hands with him on the road of settling the question of national reunification.

As for the present rulers of south Korea, they are under obligation to atone for the crimes they have committed against the nation, apart from the above-mentioned questions of principle.

They must give up their "two Koreas" policy and apologize to the nation for their crimes in massacring fellow countrymen, release the political prisoners and give full political freedom to all people whose political activities are banned.

We are ready to meet the present south Korean rulers even tomorrow, if they show their new start by their deed by removing these obstacles blocking the way of national reunification.

In that case, the reunification consultative body to be organized may take any form—be it a conference for promotion of national reunification or a "consultative council for national unification." We will not be nervous about its name.

We only hold that the authorities of the north and the south and representatives of different parties and groupings and of all strata at home and abroad should participate in it and there all reunification proposals to be raised including the proposal for establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and immediate questions for developing the north-south relations in the interests of the national reunification should be discussed.

Our stand is clear. The question wholly depends on how the present rulers of south Korea who create basic obstacles to reunification should act.

Together with all the compatriots who aspire after independent and peaceful reunification of the country so earnestly, we will continue to watch the attitude of the present rulers of south Korea and patiently wait for an affirmative measure to be taken in south Korea for removing the obstacles to reunification.

Rodong Sinmun Commentary

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Jan. 27 printed a signed commentary titled "False Propaganda Will Bring Nothing" branding the so-called "policy address" of Chon Du Hwan as an insult to the people and the nation.

—o—

The commentary exposing the deceptive nature of the long-winded "address" made by Chon Du Hwan on January 22 says: The traitor claimed that last year was a year during which south Korea "freed itself from political and social chaos, restored stability and established a new morale" and "advance was made in the adaptation of democracy, the building of a welfare society and the realisation of social justice.". But, if there is anything which made advance in south Korea last year, it is not democracy, welfare and justice but fascist dictatorship, rightlessness, poverty, social evils and corruption.

In his "address" the traitor Chon Du Hwan blared that he would "liquidate the psychosis of corruption, price hike and disorder" and achieve "political modernization." As an "economic policy" for this year, he made such fine-sounding promises as "price stabilization" and "increase of employment." This, needless to say, is aimed to create an illusion among the people and tone down their discontent.

In his "address" the traitor brought forward a "unification proposal" and made much ado to make it appear to public eyes at home and abroad as if it were a "constructive, realistic and epochal one."

He put forward a so-called "general election proposal" on completing unification through the procedures of forming a "consultative council for national unification with representatives of the north and the south speaking for the will of the people," which would draft a constitution, of holding a national referendum on the constitution and forming a national assembly through "general elections" and establishing a unified government. This proposal is a mere empty talk ignoring the actual conditions of our country.

To talk about unification, while turning away from such fundamental problems of principle and priority importance for peaceful reunification as the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, the democratization of south Korean society and the renunciation of the anti-communist confrontation policy means, after all, seeking "two Koreas" under the name of sham unification.

The "unification proposal" advanced by the traitor Chon Du Hwan is an out-and-out splittist "proposal."

Referring to the "foreign policy," he said that he would develop "more widely" the relations with the United States and "steadily cement cooperative relations" with Japan.

This is aimed to leave south Korea as ever as a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists, usher the Japanese reactionaries deeper into south Korea and faithfully serve as a dual lackey of the United States and Japan. This showed in all nakedness the dirty flunkeyist and treacherous nature of the puppet.

Moon Had Affair with Wife of Ex-S. Korean Minister: Mr. Lee Chol

A former south Korean professor named Lee Chol told a staff reporter of The People's Korea that after Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule, the Unification Church leader Sun Myung Moon had an affair with the wife of the then south Korean minister of construction, but the minister prevented newspapers from reporting on the sex scandal.

He also said that the Unification Church is a religion of sex and that sex and anti-communism are the main means of brainwashing.

Mr. Lee Chol was born in 1922 in Songjin, a port city in North Hamgyong Province, and spent his childhood in Muzan near Mt. Paekdu-san.

After the liberation, he came to south Korea and became a professor at private Myong Ji University.

He was once sentenced to death on charges of "being a north Korean spy" but later it was made clear that the charges were faked by one of the men of the former KCIA director Kim Hyong Uk who was allegedly killed by Pak Jung Hi.

He now runs a home for mentally-retarded people in Fuji City, Shizuoka Prefecture.

Follow excerpts from his interview with this reporter:

ON SUN MYUNG MOON:

After the liberation, around 1954 or 1955, if I remember correctly, Sun Myung Moon lived in a small house in Seoul to disseminate the teachings of what he called "the Unification Church."

Especially, he was interested in women believers. Among them were girl students of Ewha Woman's University (prestigious private girl school in Seoul) and the wife of the then minister of construction.

All Seoulites in those days knew that Sun Myung Moon went to bed with the wife of the construction minister at a hotel in front of the Seoul Station. But the minister tried to cover up the story because he thought, a disclosure of the sex scandal between Moon and his wife would endanger his position in the cabinet.

Moon had affairs with many woman believers under the pretext of "blood distribution." And sex is a symbol of the Unification Church. Because sex is the easiest way to draw people, particularly young people to his church. And later, in an attempt to stabilize his church's position under the Pak rule, he set up anti-communism as the No.1 slogan.

They are so skillful at brainwashing people. They are a group of wolfish devils. I don't think that the Unification Church is a religion.

ON HIS EXPERIENCES DURING THE DAYS OF JAPANESE COLONIAL RULE:

Koreans like to be dressed in white. But during the Japanese colonial rule, they were prohibited from wearing white chogori.

I still remember old women going to the market to sell eggs and chickens. They were stopped by Japanese police and asked to say words of pledge in Japanese. At that time, every Korean was forced to be loyal to the Japanese emperor and when they were stopped by Japanese police in the street, they were tested as to if they could say words of pledge in Japanese. It is too difficult for old people to say anything in Japanese. It was as if Japanese old women were tested in English.

Korea was a hunting ground for the Japanese. To Koreans, it was a land of sorrow and hatred.

I went to Manchuria when I was thirteen years old. And I was enrolled in Tonghung Junior High School in Ryongjong where I learned Korean history for the first time.

When I was in primary school in Korea we were prohibited from speaking in Korean, though we were in Korea. All of us were forced to speak in Japanese. If say a few words in Japanese, we were punished by teachers.

Teachers of Tonghung Junior High School took great interest in the independent movement and they spoke Korean during lessons.

But when the Japanese police of a Japanese consulate near the school came to watch us, teachers suddenly changed from Korean to Japanese. The police were in control of us even in Manchuria.

My motive behind the construction of a Buddhist house for metally-retarded people is that I wanted to express my hatred for the Japanese imperialists by establishing this kind of home to help Japanese people.

Pyongyang on U.S.-Japan Trade Conflicts

Rodong Sinmun (the official newspaper of the ruling Workers' Party of Korea) Jan. 27 in an article titled "Growing Trade Conflicts" dealt with the "trade war" between the United States and Japan which is growing fiercer. It said:

According to a report, when a U.S. Congressman expressed the hope that Japan would immediately take concrete steps to remove trade imbalance, the Japanese Foreign Minister on January 8 merely asked for further remarks on points at issue, refusing to comply with the U.S. claim.

On the same day, the Japanese Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries at a cabinet meeting rejected the opening of U.S. farm produce market.

Earlier, the U.S. assertion for the reduction of Japan's export of automobiles was turned down at a hearing on the U.S.-Japan auto problem.

This shows that the trade conflicts between the United States and Japan over market and trade imbalance are becoming ever more serious.

The United States has lost almost all its markets and monopoly rights in the capitalist world and is internally caught up in a worst economic depression and social confusion.

The U.S. program of economic reforms aimed at the "revitalization of an economically powerful United States" became a mere scrap of paper and its economy greeted the new year, facing a serious economic crisis. For the Japanese economy chiefly depending on imported raw materials and export of goods, the problem of export is a vital one related to its destiny.

Accordingly, Japan is taking export offensive to seize better markets and get larger profits, while restricting the opening of domestic market and extremely reducing import of goods.

The dumping and export offensive by Japanese enterprises resulted in the ever increasing sway of Japanese goods in the U.S. markets.

These days the U.S. political and business circles urged the Congress and administration to pursue a protective trade policy toward Japanese goods as a retaliatory step and the Japanese government to increase import of U.S. goods, lower the tariff and abolish the non-tariff barrier.

The Japanese political and business circles and the press hold that the government should not yield to the unjust demand and pressures of the United States detrimental to Japan's national interests, saying that the United States had better understand the fact that the trade imbalance with Japan is attributable to the decreasing international competitive power of U.S. goods owing to the weakness of its economy.

Facts show that the trade conflicts between the United States and Japan resulting from the contradictions and their interests for the monopolization of markets and high-rate profits will go from bad to worse in the future.

It is the intrinsic character of the capitalist countries to victimize others in the scrambles to grasp more favorable markets and get more profits.

S. Korean Papers Condemn Moon as Sex Hunter

What is real nature of the Unification Church? Its leader Sun Myung Moon was arrested on July 4, 1955 on charges of evasion of military service and illegal confinement of a coed. But is that all? South Korean papers published in those days tell us that Moon had violated most of his female believers.

Indoctrination

The Unification Church preaches its "doctrine" to new recruits for 72 hours (three days) on end. The summons are given by Moon himself and the indoctrination course continues from 10 A.M. Monday to 10 A.M. Thursday every week.

If someone asks Moon to permit him to go out during Moon's preach, leaving doubts about what he says, Moon prevents him or her from doing so, threatening him or her, "If you go out, you shall die."

Moon also says, "Koreans are the chosen people of God, and Pyongyang is the Jerusalem of the world," and preaches, "As I am the son of God, if you have sexual intercourse with me, you will give birth to a Savior."

"According to a police investigation, Mr. Moon's domicile is in Pyongyang. When he came to the south during the Jan. 4 retreat (Jan. 1, 1951 during the Korean war), he did not go through legal formalities. In addition he misrepresented his age as 43 though he was actually 36 years old.

"It is said that he confined one of his woman followers, a girl student of Yonsei University (private school in Seoul) named Mun Yong Il (fictitious name), for three days and forced her to obey his order." (The Dong-A Ilbo, July 6, 1955)

Hunt for Women

"Mr. Moon is an eloquent speaker, and if he finds an earnest woman believer, he always takes her to a room in the church where he lives, and violates her there.

"The four women who were violated, were all housewives who were over thirty. All of them come from middle class families.

"One of the victims named Kim Sung Chang (36, fictitious name) was a housewife from a upper class family. After having become Moon's victim, she was abandoned by her husband." (The Dong-A Ilbo, July 7, 1955)

"Sun Myung Moon and other staff members of the church were arrested on charges of evading military service and of illegal confinement of girl students. But after the first news about his arrest, there were widespread rumors that Moon had had sexual intercourse with his believers frequently.

"They say Moon made woman believers yield to his sexual desire and that not a few women became his victims." (Kyonghyang Sinmun, July 6, 1955)

The Dong-A Ilbo dated July 14, 1955 said:

"Investigators into Moon's case say that they attained a conviction that at least seven believers had been forced to have sexual intercourse with Moon, and that he would be investigated on charges of adultery. But by now there is no accusation from the husband of any of his victims. (Investigation into adultery requires legal action from the person concerned.) So, it is difficult for the prosecutors to indict him for adultery."

On July 29, 1955 Moon and 4 other church leaders were indicted for violation of the military service law and the special law on requisition. The charge of adultery was dropped.

"The Seoul District Prosecutors' Office announced, 'We continued to investigate the Unification Church leader Sun Myung Moon on charges of adultery. But there was no legal action taken or complaints made by a victim or her husband. So he was indicted only on charges of evasion of military service, not for adultery.'" (The Dong-A Ilbo, July 31, 1955)

The dropping of the adultery charge does not mean that there was no sex scandal about him. He was not indicted on charges of adultery only because any victims or their family members did not bring law against him for that charge.

Seoul's Trade Deficit with Tokyo Tops $21 Bil. Since 1966

South Korea's trade deficit with Japan topped $21,638 million from 1966 to the end of last November.

The figure accounts for roughly 70 percent of Seoul's total trade deficits during the same period, according to the (south) Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA).

Between 1966 and November, 1981, a KOTRA announcement said, Korea's shipments to Japan totaled $21,274 million, while imports amounted to $42,912 million.

The yearly trade deficit was the largest in 1978 when Korea exported $2,627 million worth of commodities as against total imports of $5,982 million.

Since then, the trade imbalance was reduced to some extent to total $3,304 million in 1979, $2,819 million in 1980 and $2,598 million in the January-November period last year.

KOTRA attributed the chronic trade imbalance to Korea's high dependence on Japanese machinery, raw materials for chemicals and textile products.

KOTRA said Japan accounted for 48.9 percent of Korea's machinery imports in 1980, 42.8 percent of Seoul's imports of chemical raw materials and products, 50.3 percent of textiles and product imports and 58.1 percent of steel and product imports.

Korea's exports to Japan consisted mainly of agricultural produce and light industrial goods.

Japan, however, has a higher tariff barrier on imports of foreign light industrial products which represent Korea's principal exporting items, KOTRA said. Customs duties, imposed on textiles, clothing, shoes and agro-marine products range from 12 to 23.9 percent.

Leather goods and marine products are subject to import quotas.

The Japanese government also grants favors to its businesses and industries in the purchase of machines, office supplies and agricultural products, according to KOTRA.

Japan's marketing structure is very complex, a factor which makes it difficult for foreigners to infiltrate, KOTRA said.

KOTRA pointed out that machinery imports from Japan accounted for 44 percent as of November last year, compared with 48.9 percent in the whole of 1980.

By contrast, machinery imports from the United States, England, France and Belgium went up.

Imports of machines during the January-November this year totaled $5,828 million, of which $2,561 million or 44 percent came from Japan; $1,490 million from the United States; $367 million from West Germany; $212 million from Belgium; and $170 million from France.

Economic Outlook for 1982 Pessimistic

The south Korean economy is unlikely to recover from the three years of deep recession.
Export–its key factor for economic growth–is unlikely to jump and its international balance of payments position is getting worse.
Soaring international interest rates are making its interest burden heavier. This year Seoul has to pay some $6 billion in principal and interest on foreign loans.
Major business organizations and policy-makers in the Blue House also expect a worsening economic situation this year.
Here are reports on south Korea's gloomy economic picture for 1982:

The Bank of (south) Korea (BOK) stressed Jan. 26 that comprehensive measures should be urgently mapped out to improve the foreign trade account in anticipation of rising international interest rates.

The LIBOR (London inter-bank offered rate) on three-month Eurodollars soared by some 2.8 percentage points to 14.937 percent Jan. 26 compared to 12.125 percent registered on Nov. 30. Over 60 percent of south Korea's borrowings has the LIBOR as the standard interest rate.

The rises in international interest rates and the dollar value will ultimately lead to an increase in south Korea's payments of principal and interest.

Seoul Must Pay $6 Bil. Debts In 1982

The total sum of money south Korea must pay because of its foreign debts this year is expected to total some $6 billion or $2,100 in principal and $3,900 in interest.

In other words, each south Korean will have to pay $135, equivalent to 109,700 won according to the exchange rate as of Jan. 26.

According to a tally tentatively prepared by the authorities concerned, outstanding external debts as of last year stood at $32.5 billion.

The figure is likely to increase by $5,200 million to $37,700 million by the end of this year.

The authorities concerned predicted that outstanding foreign debts would hit $60 billion by the end of 1986, the final year of the fifth five-year socio-economic development program.

Another Hard Year for Export Industry

In 1982, the export industry will face another hard year as external factors will worsen, the Federation of (south) Korean Industries said on Dec. 28, 1981.

The business organization predicted that exports would not increase to a great extent while the prices of raw materials and energy sources were anticipated to soar.

Investments planned for this year will remain sluggish, a 18.8 percent advance from last year, but a steep 24.9 percent decline from 1980.

According its survey, uncertainties about export trade, will sharply reduce this year's financial inputs, coupled with long-term business pinches and deteriorating profitability.

Over 43 percent of the 450 export businesses covered by the federation's survey suffered decreases in current profit rates last year, a sharp drop to 0.12 percent in 1981 as compared to 1.39 percent registered in 1978.

Deteriorating Economic Indicators

The BOK Jan. 5 put Warning Indicator (WI) for November at 0.9, off 0.1 from the preceding month, forecasting a gloomy economic outlook for the immediate future.

The WI is one of the most reliable barometers of future economic performance which normally come one month behind but indicate economic conditions three months ahead.

As the indicator of below 1.0 normally means an economic slump, a BOK official said, the nation's economy is expected to get worse in the first three months of this year.

Arrival of Export L/Cs Slow

In addition, such component indicators as letter of credit(L/C) arrivals decreased compared with a year ago.

Arrivals of letters of credit for export were stagnant during the first 10 days or so of this year, indicating slow commodity exports throughout this year.

L/C arrivals as of Jan. 11 totaled $321 million, a decrease of 6.1 percent from the same period last year, according to figures released by the ministry of commerce and industry on Jan. 12.

If L/C arrivals continue to slow, the official said, it is feared shipments during the second quarter will decline. They dipped during the four consecutive months (September-December) last year. Experts attribute the fall in L/C arrivals to deteriorating trade terms and the poor international competitiveness of south Korean goods.

FKI Survey

The Federation of (south) Korean Industries (FKI) Jan. 13 announced that domestic business will continue to be depressed from the first month of this year, as production, domestic demand and export are expected to shrink.

The business organization in its monthly survey, forecast a pessimistic outlook for economic conditions in January, saying that sluggish exports and lowered purchasing power were not expected to recover from the current slump.

The composite business index will thus stand at 96.4 points in January, down 4.3 points from the previous month. The separate business indexes of production, local demand and exports will decline by 4 points, 5.9 points and 7.2 points, respectively, the survey shows.

Gallup Poll

The world economy will get worse in 1982 with increasing unemployment and business difficulties, according to a poll conducted by Gallup International and its local subsidiaries.

The poll conducted at the end of last year is based on random samplings of roughly 1,500 persons in 25 countries. It shows that most countries are expected to suffer from economic difficulties in 1982.

South Korea is also likely to face an increase in unemployment, 42 percent of the south Koreans said.

The Koreans answered that unemployment and industrial disputes would increase in 1982.

Exports to ASEAN Seen To Slow Down

Exports to the five member nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are expected to slip in future as south Korea's export items shipped to the area are limited and the countries have been fostering their own industries, said the (south) Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) on Jan. 8.

It said that export items were limited mainly to steel products, textile goods, electronic appliances, fertilizer and cement.

In particular, Southeast Asian countries have strengthened import restrictions on these items in recent years, while fostering their own industries, KOTRA said.

It also pointed out that the ASEAN states had signed the Preferential Tariff Arrangement (PTA) and increased trade among the five countries.

Rivals in Asia Threatening S. Korea's Export

South Korea is being outstripped in export by its major trade rivals in Asia, and the trade gap has not been narrowed down since 1980.

According to a Korean Trader's Association (KTA) report released on Jan. 11 south Korea has set this year's export target at $25.3 billion as compared to Taiwan's $30.4 billion, Hong Kong's $26.7 billion and Singapore's $26.3 billion.

Seoul's exports last year also were $1.1 billion to 3.3 billion less than the export achievements of the three trade rivals.

19 Nations Restrict 39 Goods; "ROK" Goods Challenged in Int'l Marts

The KOTRA said on Dec. 26, 1981, a total of 39 Korean-made commodities are currently subjected to import restrictions in 19 countries, including the United States, the European Community and Canada.

The KOTRA also said that nine more commodities are likely to be added to the list this year to bring the total to 48.

MFA Action

In response to a new multifiber arrangement (MFA) setting the framework for world trade in clothing and fibers for the next four years and seven months, the ministry of commerce and industry fears Korea's textile exports to industrialized countries–especially to the European Community–might decline.

A ministry spokesman at the end of last year said an extension of protocol concerning the MFA III includes four to five articles which might adversely affect major textile exporters like south Korea.

In particular, he cited the fourth, sixth and eighth articles, indicating that textile-importing countries will be able to place special limits on imports in order to protect their own textile industries.

****

Thus, south Korean exports have begun to be attacked from both sides–by import restrictions by advanced countries on one hand and export drives by newly developing countries on the other.

South Korea's exports this year will suffer from the worsened world situation, according to a survey recently conducted by the Korea Times-Hankuk Ilbo Co. in cooperation with the KOTRA.

The survey was conducted by means of a questionnaire sent to 68 overseas trade centers of KOTRA in 73 countries.

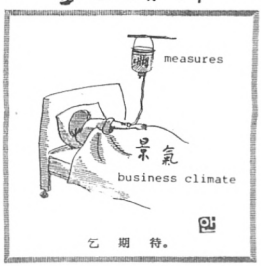
The survey said that south Korean products have been challenged in the international market by advanced countries and newly developing countries, and that most Korean products are of medium quality.

About 68 percent of foreigners bought Korean goods because of low prices, it added.

釜日漫評

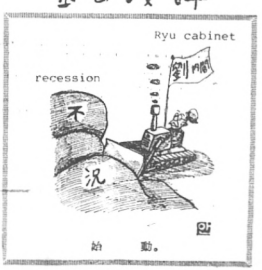
"If raindrops continue to drop, a rock will be ..."
(Pusan Ilbo, Jan. 8)

釜日漫評



"No Hope"
(Pusan Ilbo, Jan. 15)

釜日漫評



"Start"
(Pusan Ilbo, Jan. 6)

Lamentations of Winds—Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan (18)

2. Records on Struggles at The Kishiwada Spinning Mill

Korean Women's Strike

(Continued from the previous issue)

"In those days, the Kishiwada spinning mill was notorious for its suppression and persecution of workers and the cheap wages paid to its workers. The public was sympathetic to the women workers there. Then, in order to appeal to public opinion, the strike guidance committee called on Oyama Ikuo.

"On the other hand, Korean comrades proposed to attack the factory in order to deal a blow to the company, and came with groups of Korean workers, who worked at other companies. The Korean comrades gathered several hundreds of Korean workers including glass bulbs craftsmen and immitation pearls workers in Sakai City.

"At around 7:00 p.m. on May 15, those Koreans dashed themselves against the iron-wrought front gate of the factory and pulled it down and rushed into the factory. They attempted to stop the machineries, but they came out from the factory, not knowing the factory well. They only destroyed office implements and dormitory furniture and fled that night without dealing a heavy blow at the company.

"During that attack, Koreans beat policemen guarding the factory. Then, from the next day, the police began to arrest Korean workers. They rounded up at random Koreans living in the nearby Korean villages. Many Koreans having nothing to do with the attack were arrested." *(Yamamoto Tatsuo)*

Kim Byong Hwan who was working then as a glass bead craftsman said as follows:

"On that day I was told by a person who was involved in the labor movement to help the strike at the Kishiwada spinning mill. He told me two-day wages would be paid me. As I knew that Korean women workers at that factory were suffering, I decided to participate in the strike. Without any weapon, I picked up and brought bricks. . . At that night, we broke into the factory and destroyed things there. Then, someone told us to run away. We ran frantically. The next day, I heard Koreans were being arrested at random. I was frightened and fled to Osaka where my relatives lived. I heard these arrested had a hard time."

On May 16, a speech meeting to denouce the company was held at the Ohama Public Hall in Sakai City. The entrance fee was 10 sen, which was contributed to the strike fund.

About that time, the company played tricks on female workers on a sit-in strike to break the strike in various ways. In particular, the company called the families of Japanese female workers and asked them to appeal to their daughters not to continue the sit-in strike. Thus, the company tried to drive a wedge between Japanese female workers and the strikers.

"Female Worker at Kishiwada Spinning Mill Disobeys Her Father with Tears

"Daughter Refuses to Return Home for Victory in Strike

"Strike Breed Ideological Antagonism between Father and Daughter

"Nagata Tokijiro (46 years old), the father of Nagata Toshie, 19 (pseudonym), one of the female workers who are staying at the strike guidance committee headquarters of the Sakai branch factory, Kishiwada spinning mill, at Ayano-cho, Sakai Minami, came to Sakai City on May 16 from Fukuoka Prefecture, concerned about his daughter. He met his daughter at the Ayano-cho police box after a long separation. This father affectionately told his daughter, 'I love you, my dear. Please return to our hometown with me.' However, His daughter would not listen to him. She said, 'We are struggling demanding the wage cuts be withdrawn. So, you don't need to worry about me. Father, you had better return home.' The daughter argued with her father with a new theory. Her father returned home alone. Nagata Toshie is said to have seen her father off with tears in her eyes." *(Osaka edition, "Asahi Shimbun" dated May 18, 1930)*

On account of the May 15th attack on the factory, the police continued to arrest Koreans. The number of Koreans arrested was over 100. In addition, spies were planted in Korean villages and continued to snoop for information. Yamada Rokuzaemon, who was a member of the strike guidance committee, was also arrested.

Compared with the damage suffered by the guidance commitee, the blow given the company was not serious at all. Workers' defeat in the strike seemed certain. The police began to harshly pursue the strike guidance committee. Police suppression was strengthened so much that leaders on the surface and those behind the scenes were all finally rounded up.

The police made desperate efforts to arrest the guidance committee members, in particular, those behind the scenes. Severe torture was inflicted upon the arrested Korean workers.

"At that time we told the workers never to speak about the leaders behind the scenes. Therefore, those arrested never disclosed their names. Japanese workers easily confessed but not the Koreans. When they were told at the police station to say everything they knew, they played possum, saying 'I don't understand Japanese. I don't know.' So they were manhandled more harshly than Japanese workers. To be beaten by a bamboo sword was only the beginning. Some were hung upside down from the ceiling. They were tortured savagely.

"Having received such information, members of the leadership could not rest at ease. We discussed a measure to make the police stop torturing the arrested workers. But, they were not those who could stop torturing if we asked them to do that. Then, we threatened the police that we would do acts of violence to the chief of the police station and his family members, if the police did not stop the torture. I was among those who signed the threatening letter in those days.The police authorities thought that I was a terrorist--they were tensed and placed the chief of the police station under guard. His children were also escorted by two policemen each when they went to school. . ."*(Yamamoto Tatsuo)*

About a month later, a close friend of mine, who had been detained, came back. There was no reason why he had to be detained for a month, as he didn't do anything serious. As he didn't tell the police the names of the members of the leadership and of those who directed the attack on the factory, he was beaten day and night. When he came back, he said, 'How could I tell them the names?' It would have been better for me to be kicked than to yield to them.' His hatred for the police was that for those who raided us. He did not yield to torture.

If I had been arrested, I would have resisted even if I was threatened. I thought that I should never disclose the names of the strike leaders. I had a strong feeling that I should never yield to them. . ." *(Kim Byon Hwan)*

Attack on Factory

Torture was continuously committed against the arrested at the police station. There was a growing damage that the strike leadership might be rounded up by the police. The situation became tense, but there was no effective means of counter attack open to the strike leadership. Therefore, the strike guidance committee decided to spread the strike to the Haruki and Nomura factories, where the workers numbered over 5,000 from the Sakai branch factory of the Kishiwada spinning mill, and call a general strike of all factories of the Kishiwada spinning mill. Thus, it wanted to deal a blow at the company and conclude the strike in favor of workers.

"Kim Il Song came to us from Osaka to help us in the strike. He was on good terms with some Korean women workers at the Haruki and Nomura factories individually. Through him, the leadership organized the female workers at the Haruki and Nomura factories. Masuei and Ishizumi were from this district and they were in contact with female workers and craftsmen there. So, they secretly contacted female workers and craftsmen there and planned to launch a strike at the signal of an attack on the factory."*(Yamamoto Tatsuo)*

The company worked out a countermeasure.

"When the strike started at the Sakai factory, cadres of the Soai society gathered the Korean female workers and said, 'If you join the strike, you should be prepared for something. The strike leadership cannot win the strike. So, don't support the strike leadership.' In fact, those female workers who were thought to have any connections with the strike leadership, were beaten at the office of the Soai society. Then we were afraid to join the strike."*(Ko Sun Bong)*

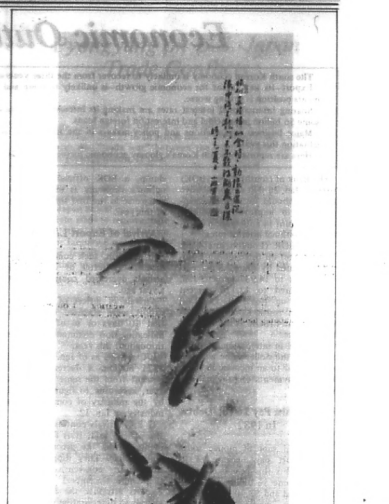
"In this way, the strike guidance committee was driven into a corner. Those female workers who joined the strike numbered some 240. Among them were 40 Koreans. . . These female workers gathered at the office of the Senshu branch of the Korean labor union at Yamatogawa and at the headquarters of the allied labor union at Yamamoto-cho, Sannomiya--20 female workers each. An about 200 yen strike fund was necessary per day. Yazaki Yahachi visited unions in the district to collect contributions to the funds, but he couldn't collect a sufficient fund. The collected fund would amount to 300,000-400,000 yen in present values. . . The Korean comrades collected contributions from Korean workers. But the contributions collected were not enough for a strike fund.

"At that time, a farmers' union nearby assisted us and brought us rice and vegetables--they were helpful. In addition, we went to the office of the "Suihei-sha" (association of Buraku people) and asked them to help us. Thus, we borrowed 40 bags of rice from them. The farmers union and the "Suihei-sha" actively helped us. However, the strike guidance committee had to feed about 300 persons and the strike committee was hard pressed for money.

"If the situation was continued as it did, the workers would be completely defeated. In order to deal a blow at the company as early as possible, the guidance committee decided to spread the strike to all the factories. For this plan, female workers and craftsmen were organized and activists held secret meetings in each factory. The 'Seinan joint strike committee of the Kishiwada spinning mill' was organized, and a strike plan was discussed. According to this plan, the committee decided to make the female workers escape from the factories, taking advantage of confusion at the shift time for workers, in order to expand the strike. However, probably the police had obtained some information on our plan. Main members were arrested one after another and things didn't go on well as we planned. . ."*(Yamamoto Tatsuo)*

Furthermore, the strike guidance committee committed tactical mistakes. The strike guidance committee was unable to cope with the situation because of its weakness. The committee was impatient of settling the matter as quickly as possible.

After the failure of the planned strike on the 24th, a plan to expand the strike continued to be discussed. The police and the company strengthened defensive measures and organizers of the strike committee were completely driven out from the factories. Sympathizers within the factories were placed under the surveillance of goon squads employed by the company. A strict watch was placed on the Korean craftsmen and female workers by the Soai society so that they were unable to move freely. (To be continued)



Korean Paintings "Carp" By Cho Sok Jin (1853-1920)

Basic Form of Koguryo Costume And Changes in Japanese Costume in Ancient Japan (2)

The painting shows Koguryo women wearing elegant and practical costumes. (Mural in the Susan-ri Tomb: Susan-ri, Taean, Nampo City, South Pyeggan Province)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Not a small number of costumes of the ancient period of burial mounds of Japan found so far reflect the features of Koguryo costume. The ancient period of burial mounds of Japan continued from about the 3rd to the 7th century—this corresponds to the Koguryo period of Korea.

There are old records on and archaeological discoveries of costumes of Japan's ancient period of burial mounds. From these materials it can be conjectured that there were changes in Japanese costumes in the ancient period of burial mounds. Japanese costume during that period, as Japanese scholars assert, changed from the primitive "surplice" and pullover costume to advanced costumes such as *pajli* (trousers), *chima* (skirt) and upper garments.

According to *Sankuochin* (a history of the three kingdoms of China—Wei, Shu and Wu—220-280), the ancient Japanese males wore broad clothes, which were not sewn but were bound. Women wore the pullover folded in the centre.

The records are considered to describe the situation in the 3rd century. The clothes described are regarded as these of the ancient Japanese.

A history book of the Sui dynasty (China—581-618), which records events from the 3rd to the 7th century, describes Japanese clothes as follows:

"Men wear trousers and upper garments with narrow sleeves. . . women wear trousers or skirts and upper garments with cuffs."

It is clear from these records in *Sankuochin* and the history book of Sui, the ancient Japanese came to wear trousers, skirts and upper garments around the 7th century.

Feature of Koguryo Costume

No details were recorded in the history book of Sui on the forms of trousers, skirts and upper garments. According to archaeological discoveries pertaining to the ancient period of burial mounds found so far in Japan, there were two kinds of trousers and skirts.

Men wearing trousers like Koguryo trousers and women wearing pleated skirts, all wore upper garments with upright collars. Not a small number of specimens of such costume were seen in burial mound figures and pictures drawn on frescos. Clearly seen in the costume are characteristics of Koguryo costume.

Japanese men's costume related to this period are seen in the frescos of the mound of the Anfukuji Temple on Mt. Gyokute, frescos of the Takamatsu mound; burial mound figures discovered in Chiba Prefecture, a gilt bronze crown on which three feathers were engraved discovered in the Ishifunayama mound in Fukui Prefecture, headgear on burial mound figures discovered at Kawane, Ibaragi Prefecture, Musashino and Ueno, Tokyo Prefecture and Shimoyoshida, Chiba Prefecture, etc.

Takamatsu Mound and Anak Tomb No. 3

Features of the Koguryo men's costume are seen in the fresco of the Takamatsu mound in Japan. The Takamatsu mound is considered to belong to the end of the 7th century. Eight men are drawn on the fresco of the Takamatsu mound. Among them, the clothes of four men drawn distinctively are identical in style with the long upper garment of the Koguryo period. These upper garments seem to be the same as the costume worn by a horse-riding musician and horse rider guarding his master's palanquin drawn in a fresco—a picture of a parade—of Anak Tomb No. 3 (Oguk-ri, Anak County, South Hwanghae Province). The upper garment worn by a figure drawn on the east wall of the Takamatsu mound has white cuffs, which are similar to the cuffs of the upper garment of the Koguryo period.

This indicates that the building style of the Takamatsu mound, costumes drawn in the frescos and costumes of the figures drawn in the frescos are those of Koguryo people or influenced by them.

Female costume drawn in the Takamatsu mound show the characteristics of Koguryo costume. Four of the eight women drawn in the frescos of the Takamatsu mound wear gorgeous multi-coloured skirts *(mujige chima)* and long coats, while the other four women wear simple color skirts and long coats. All of them wear sashes. The costume of this type is identical with the costume worn by women drawn in the frescos of the Tokfung-ri and Susan-ri mounds of the DPRK.

The partial characteristics of the female costume of the Takamatsu mound indicate a strong influence of Koguryo costume. The simple color skirts worn by the women in the frescos of the Takamatsu mound are pleated from top to bottom and pleats are larger near the bottom. The hem of the skirt has a white line. This resembles the pleated *chima* seen in the frescos of Koguryo.

The feature that the hem of the skirt is white-lined is the same as that of the *chima* skirts of the Muyong and Tokfung-ri mounds, whose hems also have a laced line.

The colors of the *mujige* (rainbow) *chima* skirt are red, blue, white, green or red, green, blue and white arranged in order named. The order of color arrangement is not the same as in the Koguryo *chima* and skirts of the women in the frescos of the Takamatsu mound. However, four colors are regularly arranged in order, as in the *mujige chima* of the Koguryo period.

Cuffs are seen drawn at the edge of the sleeves of the women costume of the Takamatsu mound. Lace ornaments are also drawn on their upper garments, similar to those found in the female coat of Koguryo.

As explained above, the costume of the ancient period of Japan has similar features to Koguryo costume. These facts are mentioned in archaeological records.

The "Chronicles of Japan" records: Japan asked Korea to send tailors to Japan and tailors came from Korea. From the latter half of the 5th to the mid-7th century a large number of scholars and engineers came to Japan and exerted a deep influence on the politics, economy and culture of Japan. (Concluded)

FABLE

Tiger in Trap

Once upon a time a hungry tiger fell into a trap, searching about for something to eat in a mountain.

He tried in vain to leap out of the trap three days. Exhausted, he whimpered, "Help! Please get me out! Help!"

A deer happened to pass the place. Hearing the whimper she looked down into the trap.

"Oh, it's you tiger! Bad luck to you!"

"Eh? Who are you? Oh! You tender-hearted deer!" For joy, the tiger jumped up. The deer recoiled a step in horror.

The deer was sorry for the tiger and feared him at the same time. The tiger sensed this and pleaded, "You, tender-hearted deer! I've been here in this trap for three days. Please help me and I'll never forget your favour all my life."

"But, I fear you will hurt me if I help you out."

"How can I do that! Never! I promise you if you help me I'll protect you as long as you live in this mountain. And you must be sorry for my little things. You know well what will become of them if I die here?! I'm a parent like you."

The dear had pity for the tiger pleading in tears. She got a timber and put it into the trap. The tiger came out of the trap by the help of the timber. He tried to walk and gave out a long breath and dropped down on the ground feigning himself to be quite worn out.

This moved the tender heart of the deer. She said to the tiger, "My dear tiger! Brace yourself up. You must hurry to your home. Your little things must be impatiently waiting for you."

But the tiger wouldn't budge. He said, staring at the deer, "No. No, I can't. Can't move even a step. First I must eat something. . ."

Now the tiger wanted to invent any good pretext to devour the deer.

But the deer did not see what was in his mind and went up to him and placated him, "I'm sorry for you. But here is nothing to eat. I'm sure you have food at home. Your little things have starved three days. So I think you'd pick yourself up for them."

The kind-hearted deer even tried to help the tiger up, when the latter roared, "You stupid! Do you think I'll leave you alone?"

The deer started up with fright.

"You need not be surprised. I forgot hunger in the trap, thinking only of getting out of it. But now I can't stand hunger any more. If you left me in the trap I should not feel hunger. I can't forgive you who gave me this pain of hunger!"

The deer calmly reasoned the tiger, "But you must remember your promise. You said you would protect me forever. . ."

The tiger came near the deer, his mouth wide open, and growled, "You fool! You must know it was a mere false promise! Now that you did me wrong I should prey on you, I think."

The deer stepped backward and said, "Wait a minute! You ingrate! Let's ask other animals in this mountain who is right."

"What? Ask who? Don't say a nonsense! But if you want, do as you like."

The tiger thought he could frighten other mountain animals into saying what he wants to. He looked round and saw a wolf a little away. Assuming an air of importance, he called to the wolf, "Hey! Wolf! Stop!" The wolf was surprised to see the tiger. "Why, my dear! . . ." mumbled the wolf in terror, thinking only of running away.

Irritated, the deer called to the wolf, "Please listen to me, wolf! I helped the tiger. But now he wants me to allay his hunger. Is this right?"

Now things became clear to the wolf. Looking at the tiger, the wolf said, "Right or wrong? . . Hunger makes no choice of prey." And then he went away, looking sideways over and over again. The tiger said gloatingly, "You see? It's no use asking other animals. . ." And he took a posture to fall upon the deer.

"Just a moment, please!. . ." pleaded the deer shrinking back.

At this juncture a bitch fox turned up. With an air of importance, the tiger called to her, "Hey, I tell you this deer did me wrong and I'm going to touch her. What do you think about it?"

The fox pretended to think seriously and then flattered, giggling, "Oh!-Yes?. . . I think you need not the deer's bone. . . I say my little things like it very much. . I have already known that deer did you wrong. If you eat her up and leave her bones for my little things, I shall be much obliged." . . . .

At her words, the tiger became prouder. He said, "Now you see that all agree with me. You can't have any more say?!" He tried to pounce upon the deer.

At this critical moment a hare hopped out of a thicket. The deer pinned the last hope on this hare. At the hare the tiger tutted. His sharp claws quivered and his empty stomach cried out.

After hearing the story from the deer and the tiger, the hare thought a short while and then said, "Both of you say that you're right. I can't tell who is right. I think you'd better show me that trap."

The tiger shouted in anger, "You brat! Nonsense! Can't you hold your tongue?"

"Don't get so angry with me," the hare said to the tiger. "I know she is guilty. But, to punish her severely we must see the scene, mustn't we?"

The tiger nodded and went to the trap together with them.

By the trap the hare said to the tiger, "We need no words. Let's see what happened here. May I ask you where you were when the deer came?" The tiger said, "Me? I was in the trap, with nothing to eat, for three days."

"No, I don't mean it," the hare said, "What I want is not to hear but see where you were and how." She approached the tiger and whispered in the latter's ears, "You have starved three days. We must quickly settle this dispute and you must eat her up. You only need get there and show how you were."

The words "eat her up" sounded pleasant to the ear of the tiger. He jumped into the trap and cried, "Look at me! I was sitting here like this!"

The hare cried, "Oh, yes. I see. Now come out." Looking down into the trap, she chuckled. Just this moment the tiger realized that he was fooled by the hare. He tried in vain to come out, roaring and scratching the walls of the trap.

Peeping into the trap, the hare and the deer jeered, "You world-notorious predator! Now you may not feel hungry, eager to escape from there! Long live there, and you may understand who is right or wrong."

The two disappeared into the thicket.

S. Korean Cartoons on "Flexible Measures" & Sluggish Economy

CHUNGCHONG ILBO
JAN. 18, '82

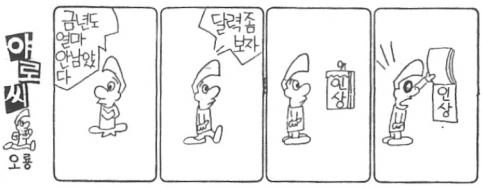
Introduced here are south Korean cartoons expressing growing discontent among the people. They live in inconsolable sorrow because of the actual state of the so-called "flexible measures" taken by Gen. Chon Du Hwan such as the curfew lifting, and also because of the sluggish economy which is unlikely to recover.

★

CHUNG-ANG ILBO
DEC. 9, '81

"You should have already recovered."

"Abandoned children increase drastically."



"There are only a few days left this year."

"Let me see a price increase calendar!"

price increase

CHOSUN ILBO
DEC. 10, '81

"As there is no reaction, I can only say so."

TAEJON ILBO
DEC. 10, '81

"As street lamps have been lit,

the streets are light."

"When can the people brighten their faces?"

CHUNG-ANG ILBO
DEC. 21, '81

(Continued from Page 1)

"New Program"

As part of Washington's new "combat power buildup program," the following are to be cited:

To newly organize an army intelligence battalion with electronic equipment composed of 500-600 men by September this year and deploy in south Korea one squadron of A-10 close support planes together with 900 men for the purpose of increasing the "capacity of collecting information" and "ground attacking capacity" against Pyongyang.

To bring in more helicopters carrying anti-tank missiles, ship in M-60 tanks and increase the fire power of the field artillery.

To complete within this year the deployment of 46 up-to-date F-16 fighter bombers, whose introduction was already started with a view to further reinforcing its air force in south Korea and to spend military expenditure amounting to $141.8 million this year to renew and expand the air force facilities.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Chosen Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-269-0131-8 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.